The background of the entire page is a traditional marbled paper pattern. It features a dense, organic arrangement of irregular, rounded shapes in various shades of green, from light sage to dark forest green. These shapes are separated by thin, branching veins of a deep red or terracotta color. The overall effect is reminiscent of biological cells or a microscopic view of certain minerals.

TATCHELL,
ENTOMOLOGIST,
BOURNEMOUTH.















P L A T E C C X C I I .

P A P I L I O C A R D U I .

P A I N T E D L A D Y B U T T E R F L Y .

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R .

Antennæ clubbed. Wings erect when at rest. Fly by day.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R

A N D

S Y N O N Y M S .

Wings indented, above orange variegated with black and white ;
beneath, four eyes on the posterior pair.

PAPILIO CARDUI: alis dentatis fulvis albo nigroque variegatis :
posticis subtus ocellis quatuor. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2.
774. 157.—*Fn. Sv.* 1054
—*Fab. Ent. Syst. T.* 3. p. 1. 104. *sp.* 320.
Schæff. Icon. tab. 97. *fig.* 5, 6.
Ernst. Pap. Europ. 1. *tab.* 7.
Albin. Inf. tab. 56.
Cram. Inf. 3. *tab.* 26. *fig.* E. F.
Reaum. Inf. 1. *tab.* 26. *fig.* 11, 12.
Hoeffn. Inf. tab. 7. *fig.* 3.

The Painted Lady Butterfly is a local species, and therefore not very common. In some seasons, these Insects appear in considerable numbers, and then again are not seen for several years. They

B

were

were taken in abundance in the summer of 1795, in many parts of the kingdom, and particularly in Manchester; but since that time, few, if any, have been met with.

In point of beauty, this species has an immediate claim to the notice of English Entomologists. Its larva feeds on nettles, thistles, docks, and other herbage by the sides of ditches, and changes to the pupa state about the middle or latter end of July; the winged Insect appears twelve days after.



PARTY CCXIII.

FIG. 2

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WASHINGTON

1900

Admission here is free. Money is given to the poor. Money is not given to the rich.

SPRING WATER

1900

FIG. 2

The water is pure and soft. It is good for the sick and the old. It is good for the young and the strong.

The water is good for the stomach and the bowels. It is good for the head and the eyes.

The water is good for the lungs and the throat. It is good for the skin and the hair.

The water is good for the nerves and the brain. It is good for the heart and the blood.



P L A T E CCXCIII.

F I G. I.

P H A L Æ N A U L M A T A.

SCARCE ELM MOTH.

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R.

Antennæ taper from the base. Wings in general deflexed when at rest. Fly by night.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R

A N D

S Y N O N Y M S.

Antennæ setaceous. Wings white, with a double row of pale black spots across the middle: a ferruginous brown spot at the base, and another at the posterior margin of the first pair: a similar spot in the interior margin of the second pair also.

PHALÆNA ULMATA: feticornis alis albidis: fasciis duabus ferrugineo fuscis; postica maculari. *Fab. Ent. Syst.* 3. p. 2. p. 176. *Sp.* 171.

Phalæna pantaria pectinicornis alis albis: fascia maculari flavicante, abdomine luteo nigro punctato. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 863. 218.

This species bears some affinity to the *Phalena Groffulariata*, or Currant Moth. It is very rare, and has been hitherto found only in Yorkshire. It appears the third week in June. The larva feeds on the elm: it is green, streaked with black, and has a black head; the pupa blueish.

F I G. II.

P H A L Æ N A M A R G I N A T A.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R

A N D

S Y N O N Y M S.

Antennæ fetaceous. Wings white, with a deep irregular brown margin of interrupted spots.

P H A L Æ N A M A R G I N A T A: feticornis alis omnibus albis: margine exteriori limbo fusco interrupto. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2.

870. 257.—*Fn. Sv.* 1279.

Sulz. Inf. tab. 16. fig. 96.

Geoff. Inf. 2. 139. 60.

Clerk. Phal. tab. 2. fig. 5.

Phalæna *Geometra* Marginata* is rather common. It lives on the nut, and is found in the winged state in May.

* As the specific name *Marginata* occurs in the description of a Moth in Plate CL. it may be proper to observe, that the Insect there figured, is *Noctua Marginata* of Fabricius.—The sectional divisions of the Phalænx must be particularly attended to, when the same specific name occurs more than once.

F I G. III.

P H A L Æ N A P R U N A R I A, *Var.*

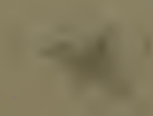
F E M A L E O R A N G E M O T H.

Male, Plate 23. Br. Inf.

The male of *Phalæna Prunaria* is represented and described in the early part of our *British Insects*; but it differs so considerably from the singular variety of the same species now before us, that we presume to introduce it in the annexed plate of *Geometræ*.

2,4





P L A T E CCXCIV.

MUSCA SOLSTITI^{AL}IS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

The mouth formed by a soft fleshy proboscis, with two lateral lips. No palpi.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Antennæ furnished with a lateral hair. Wings white, with four somewhat connected black bars across. Scutellum yellow.

MUSCA SOLSTITI^{AL}IS: antennis setariis, alis albis: fasciis quatuor connexis nigris, scutello flavo. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 999. 127.—*Fn. Sv.* 1879.

Degeer. Inf. 6. 42. 16. *tab.* 2. *fig.* 10, 11.

La mouche des tetes de Chardons. *Geoff. Inf.* 2. 499. 14.

Found in the middle of summer on thistles, and is an elegant object for the microscope.



PLATE CXXV.

MEXICO - CONNA.

Small Silver Butterflies.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Wings white at the base. Forewings white at the tip. Of
 300.

Small 17860.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings white throughout, having a black band along the
 side of the anterior part. Small, paired with white.

17860 - *Conna* - an extremely common butterfly, particularly
 in the mountains. - *Ann. Ent. Soc. Lond.* 1861, 116.

Conna - *Ann. Ent. Soc. Lond.* 1861, 116.

Conna - *Ann. Ent. Soc. Lond.* 1861, 116.

In the beginning of August, 1872, a kind of black fly was
 seen in the mountains of Mexico by the late Mr. Green, and we believe
 it may be the same as that which has been taken here this year.

It is not very common in the system of *Conna*, but may
 be seen through the mountains from the base of the mountains to the
 summits of the same.



PLATE CCXCV.

PAPILIO COMMA.

PEARL SKIPPER BUTTERFLY.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ clubbed at the ends. Wings erect when at rest. Fly by day.

Plebeii Urbicolæ.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings entire, divaricated, brown, having a black streak along the middle of the anterior pair. Beneath, spotted with white.

PAPILIO COMMA: alis integerrimis divaricatis fulvis: punctis albis lineolaque nigra. *Linn. Syst. Nat. p. 793. 256.*

HESPERIA COMMA: *Fab. Ent. Syst. t. 3. p. 1. p. 325. 233.*

PAPILIO COMMA: *Wien. Verz. 159. 4.*

In the beginning of August, 1772, a brood of these Insects were taken near Lewes in Suffex, by the late Mr. Green; and we believe no other specimens have been taken since that period.

It is not very unlike the *Papilio Sylvanus* of Fabricius, but may be readily distinguished from it by the square spots on the under-side being perfectly white.

1870
1871

...

...

...

...

...

...

...





PLATE GENERAL

AMERICAN DIAMOND

JAMES H. HARRIS

HARRIS & HARRIS

Amateur Diamond of the 18th Century. When discovered, when it still
 lay in the ground, and was found.

HARRIS & HARRIS

1811

HARRIS & HARRIS

When found, it was found in a black box in the
 ground in the garden of the house of the late Mr. Harris.

When found, it was found in a black box in the
 ground in the garden of the house of the late Mr. Harris.
 The box was found in the garden of the late Mr. Harris.
 The box was found in the garden of the late Mr. Harris.
 The box was found in the garden of the late Mr. Harris.
 The box was found in the garden of the late Mr. Harris.

The diamond is cut in the shape of a diamond. It is
 cut in the shape of a diamond. It is cut in the shape of a diamond.
 It is cut in the shape of a diamond. It is cut in the shape of a diamond.
 It is cut in the shape of a diamond. It is cut in the shape of a diamond.

The diamond is cut in the shape of a diamond. It is
 cut in the shape of a diamond. It is cut in the shape of a diamond.
 It is cut in the shape of a diamond. It is cut in the shape of a diamond.



P L A T E CCXCVI.

S P H I N X P I N A S T R I .

PINE HAWK MOTH.

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R .

Antennæ thickest in the middle. Wings deflexed when at rest.
Fly slow, morning and evening.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R

AND

S Y N O N Y M S .

Wings entire. Greyish white: three contiguous black lines in the middle of the anterior pair. Abdomen brownish, with bands of white.

S P H I N X P I N A S T R I : alis integris canis: anticis lineolis tribus confertis nigris, abdomine fusco: cingulis albis. *Lin.*
Syst. Nat. 2. 802. 22.—*Fn. Sv.* 1088.
Fab. Ent. Syst. T. 3. p. 1. p. 367. 35.
Esp. Inf. 2. tab. 12.
Roef. Inf. 1. *phal.* 1. tab. 6.
Reaum. Inf. 1. tab. 13. fig. 8.

We have only a traditionary report that *Sphinx Pinastris* has been sometimes found in Scotland; but as it is generally admitted, on that authority, to a place in the cabinets of English Insects, we cannot refrain inserting it in the present work.

It is an European Insect, and in particular is found in the Pine forests of Germany. Roefel has figured it with the larva and pupa,
in

in the plate above quoted ; and as we may, perhaps, never meet with it in that state, we conceived the copies of them in the annexed plate, would at least be satisfactory to such subscribers as have not the works of that German author.



PLATE CCXCVII

CHINESE INSCRIPTIONS

From the Temple of the

HEAVENLY GODS

... ..

HEAVENLY GODS

AND

TEMPLES

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

P L A T E CCXCVII.

CIMEX BICOLOR.

BLACK AND WHITE FIELD BUG.

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R .

Rostrum inflected. Antennæ longer than the thorax. One wing-case folded over the other. Feet formed for running.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R

AND

S Y N O N Y M S .

Black. Wing-cases variegated with black and white; a semi-circular white space in the middle. Wings transparent and whitish.

CIMEX BICOLOR: niger elytris albo variis, alis albis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 722. 55.—*Fn. Sv.* 936.—*Fab. Ent. Syst. T.* 4. p. 121. *sp.* 161.

La Punaise noire à quatre taches blanches. *Geoff. Inf.* 1. p. 470. *sp.* 73.
Schæff. Icon. tab. 41. *fig.* 8. 9.
Stoll. Cimic. tab. 32. *fig.* 224.
Petiv. Gazoph. tab. 14. *fig.* 7.

The natural size is represented at Fig. I.





P L A T E CCXCVIII.

P H A L Æ N A T R I P L A C I A .

S P E C T A C L E M O T H .

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R .

Antennæ taper from the base. Wings in general deflexed when at rest. Fly by night.

* * *Noctua.*

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R

A N D

S Y N O N Y M S .

Thorax crested. Wings deflexed; first pair greyish, with a double ferruginous arch; at the base, and another in an opposite direction near the apex.

P H A L Æ N A T R I P L A C I A : crenata alis deflexis; anticis arcu duplici contrario maculisque tribus glaucis intermediis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 854. 175.—*Fn. Sv.* 1202.
Fab. Ent. Syst. T. 3. p. 2. 117. 354.
Degeer. Inf. 1. tab. 6. fig. 20. 21.
Merian. Europ. tab. 97.

This Insect is remarkable for a fanciful kind of marking that encircles the eyes, and seems to resemble a pair of spectacles. It is found in the winged state the fourth week in June.

P L A T E



PLATE CXXIX

TRILENE BUBBLE

BY THE DIRECTOR

... ..

* * *

...

...

...

...

...

...



P L A T E C C X C I X .

P H A L Æ N A R O B O R I S .

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ taper from the base. Wings in general deflexed when at rest. Fly by night.

* * *Noctua.**SPECIFIC CHARACTER*

A N D

SYNONYMS.

Wings deflexed, greyish: two undulated white waves across the anterior pair: a white space in the middle, having a lunar black mark in its center.

P H A L Æ N A R O B O R I S : lævis alis deflexis cinereis: strigis duabus undatis albis, macula centrali nivea: lunula nigra.
Fab. Ent. Syst. 3. p. 2. p. 35. sp. 90.

A scarce species; it is found on the nut-tree.



P L A T E C C C .

T I P U L A P O M O N Æ .

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R .

Head lengthened out. Upper jaw arched. Palpi two, curved, longer than the head. Proboscis short, and bent inwards.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R

A N D

S Y N O N Y M S .

Shining black. Wings whitish, with a central dark spot in the anterior margin. Thighs ferruginous.

TIPULA POMONÆ: glabra nigra alis lacteis: puncto nigro, femoribus ferrugineis. *Fab. Ent. Syst. T. 4. p. 249. sp. 74.*

We met with both sexes of this uncommon Insect in Coombe Wood, Surry, in the beginning of June, 1798.—The specimen Fabricius described was taken in this country also, May 13, on a fruit-tree.





P L A T E C C C I .

C I C I N D E L A R I P A R I A .

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R .

Antennæ fetaceous. Jaws advanced and armed with teeth. Eyes prominent. Thorax roundish and margined.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R

A N D

S Y N O N Y M S .

Greenish, bronzed, with many excavated round spots on the wing-cases.

CICINDELA RIPARIA : viridi-ænea, elytris punctis latis excavatis.
Fn. Suec. 741. *Gmel. Linn. Syst. T. 1. p. 4. p. 1925.*
fp. 10.

Cicindela viridi-ænea maculis rotundis excavatis griseo-viridibus.
Degeer. Inf. 4. p. 117. n. 4. t. 4. f. 9.

We found this beautiful species in some plenty in a little marshy spot behind the town of Newton, on the sea shore of Glamorgan-shire. Gmelin says it is found in wet places, and observes that its colour often varies.

It is a minute insect, and is represented magnified in the annexed plate.



PLATE CXXI.

TAFEL CXXI.

PLATE CXXI.

PLATE CXXI.

PLATE CXXI.

PLATE CXXI.

PLATE CXXI.

PLATE CXXI.

PLATE CXXI.

PLATE CXXI.

PLATE CXXI.



P L A T E CCCII.

PAPILIO AGLAJA.

SILVER SPOT FRITILLARY BUTTERFLY.

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R.

Antennæ clubbed at the ends. Wings erect when at rest. Fly by day.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R

AND

S Y N O N Y M S.

Wings dentated, fulvous, with black spots. Twenty silver spots on the under side of the posterior wings.

PAPILIO AGLAJA: alis dentatis fulvis nigro maculatis: subtus
 21. maculis argenteis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 785.
 211.—*Fn. Sv.* 1064.—*Fab. Ent. Syst. T.* 3. p. 1.
 p. 144. *Sp.* 442.
Wilks Pap. tab. 2. a. 12.
Esp. Pap. 1. tab. 17. fig. 3.
Schæff. Icon. tab. 7. fig. 1, 2.

A very beautiful and not uncommon British species; the Larva feeds on the Violet, &c.; it is of a dirty black colour, spotted with brown, and armed with long spines, as in P. Antiopa. This Larva is found in May, changes to the pupa state the latter end of the same month, and appears twenty-one days after a winged insect.



P L A T E C C C I I I .

D Y T I S C U S 2 P U N C T A T U S .

T W O S P O T B O A T B E E T L E .

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ either fetaceous, or furnished at the end with a perfoliated capitulum. Hind feet formed for swimming, and hairy.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

A N D

S Y N O N Y M S .

Black brown. Thorax yellow with two black points: wing-cases variegated with yellow and brown.

D Y T I S C U S 2 P U N C T A T U S : ater thorace flavo : punctis duobus
nigris, elytris flavo fuscoque variis. *Fab. Ent. Syst.*
T. 3. p. 1. p. 192. sp. 22.

Fabricius describes this as a German insect. It has not been figured by any author, and is uncommon in Great Britain. Lives in the water.





P L A T E C C C I V .

P H A L Æ N A A B I S I N T H I I .

W O R M W O O D M O T H .

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R .

Antennæ taper from the base. Wings in general deflexed when at rest. Fly by night.

* *Noctua.*

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R

A N D

S Y N O N Y M S .

Thorax crested. Wings deflexed: white, fasciated and spotted with black in a somewhat quadrangular manner.

P H A L Æ N A A B I S I N T H I I : crista alis deflexis canis: faciis punctisque in tetragonum positis nigris. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 845. 133.—*Fn. Sv.* 1182. *Fab. Ent. Syst.* T. 3. p. 2. p. 88. *sp.* 261.

Phalæna Abisinthii is certainly an elegant species, and particularly interesting as a native of this country. A few years since it was very highly esteemed by collectors of English natural history, and at present it holds a distinguished rank amongst the more valuable insects of our cabinets. Has been found on some wormwood in Bunhill-fields, about twenty years ago.

The larva is beautifully variegated with red, and tender shades of green and yellow on a whitish ground: it feeds on the wormwood, and becomes a pupa within a case, or spinning. Found in the winged state in July.





P L A T E C C C V .

CERAMBYX OCULATUS.

* * *Saperda*.

G E N E R I C C H A R C T E R .

Antennæ articulated, tapering towards the ends. Thorax either armed with spines, or gibbous. Wing-cases throughout of equal breadth.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R

A N D

S Y N O N Y M S .

Cylindrical: Thorax without spines, yellow, with two black spots. Wing-cases grey with linear streaks of excavated black points.

CERAMBYX OCULATUS: thorace mutico cylindrico luteo: punctis duobus nigris, elytris fastigiatis linearibus nigris. SAPERDA. *Linn. Faun. Suec.* 664.—Cerambyx ferrugineo-rufus, elytris nigro cinereis punctis excavatis nigris. *Uddm. Diff.* 31—*Gmel. Linn. Syst. T. 1. p. 4. p.* 1841. *sp.* 60.

SAPERDA OCULATA. *Fab. Ent. Syst. T. 1. p. 2. p.* 308, *Schæff. Icon. tab.* 128. *fig.* 4.

This insect is described and figured, by some of the continental writers on entomology, as a native of France, Italy, and Germany, but has not, we believe, been hitherto noticed as a British species. Like other local insects it is said to be extremely common in the Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire, and perhaps is not found in any other part of the country.



PLATE XXXV

PHALANXIOIDEA

1892-1893

GENERIC DESCRIPTIONS

Number 1892-1893. Wings 1892-1893. Wings 1892-1893. Wings 1892-1893.

1892-1893

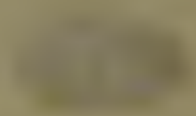
1892

1892-1893

These figures show the wings of the 1892-1893. Wings 1892-1893. Wings 1892-1893.

Number 1892-1893. Wings 1892-1893. Wings 1892-1893. Wings 1892-1893.

The base of the wings is very narrow and the wings are very narrow. The base of the wings is very narrow and the wings are very narrow. The base of the wings is very narrow and the wings are very narrow.



P L A T E CCCVI.

PHALÆNA QUADRA.

SPOTTED FOOTMAN MOTH.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ taper from the base. Wings in general deflexed when at rest. Fly by night.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Thorax smooth. Wings depressed, yellow, with two dark blue spots on the anterior pair.

PHALÆNA QUADRA: lævis alis depressis luteis: anticis punctis duobus cyaneis. *Linn Syst. Nat.* 2. 840. 14.

—*Fab. Ent. Syst. T.* 3. p. 2. p. 24. sp. 54.

Schæff. Elem. tab. 98. fig. 5.

Hœf. Inf. 1. phal. 2. tab. 17.

The larva of this species rarely occurs, and the winged Insect is not common. Linnæus has taken his specific character of this Moth from the four blue spots on the anterior wings: it is therefore necessary to observe, that the other sex has no such spots, and has erroneously been made a distinct species by the same author, because it was destitute of them.—Found in the winged state in May and June.



PLATE NO. VII.

PLATE NO. VII.

PLATE NO. VII.

PLATE NO. VII.

PLATE NO. VII.

PLATE NO. VII.

PLATE NO. VII.

PLATE NO. VII.

PLATE NO. VII.

PLATE NO. VII.

PLATE NO. VII.



P L A T E C C C V I I .

P H A L Æ N A P O P U L I .

D E C E M B E R M O T H .

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R .

Antennæ taper from the base. Wings in general deflexed when at rest. Fly by night.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R

A N D

S Y N O N Y M S .

Brown: an irregular pale streak across the anterior pair, and a smaller one near the base. A single pale streak across the posterior pair.

P H A L Æ N A P O P U L I : fufca antice pallida, alis reverfis fufcefcentibus: friga fefquialtera repanda albida. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 818. 34.—*Fn. Sv.* 1101.
—*Fab. Ent. Syst. T.* 3. p. 2. p. 429. *fp.* 70.
Wien. Verz. 58. 9.
Roes. Inf. 1. *phal.* 2. *tab.* 60.

We feldom meet with this interesting fpecies, for it is found both in the larva and perfect ftate in the feafon, when few collectors are difpofed to feek for it. It feeds on the white-thorn, becomes a pupa in November, and the Moth appears in December as its trivial Englifh name implies.

P L A T E



PLATE CCVIII.

ΣΤΑΘΥΛΩΣ ΒΕΤΤΕΡΟΥΤΕΡΟΣ

ΣΕΝΑΡΙΟ ΤΕΛΕΙΟΤΕΡΟΝ

A more complete. — Very difficult to get together in any form.

Wings (inches) — 1.5 to 2.0.

ΣΤΑΘΥΛΩΣ ΒΕΤΤΕΡΟΥΤΕΡΟΣ

—

ΑΡΧΑΙΟΤΕΡΟΝ

Book. — Wings (inches) — 1.5 to 2.0.

ΣΤΑΘΥΛΩΣ ΒΕΤΤΕΡΟΥΤΕΡΟΣ — Very difficult to get together in any form.

Wings (inches) — 1.5 to 2.0.

—

—

—

—

—

Printed by general arrangement of the printer.



P L A T E C C C V I I I .

STAPHYLINUS ERYTHROPTERUS.

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R .

Antennæ moniliform. Elytra not half the length of the abdomen.
Wings folded, and concealed under the elytra.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R

A N D

S Y N O N Y M S .

Black. Wing-cases, antennæ, and legs red.

STAPHYLINUS ERYTHROPTERUS: ater, elytris, antennarum basi
pedibusque rufis.—*Fn. Succ.* 842. *Gmel. Linn. T.* 1.
p. 4. *p.* 2027. *sp.* 4.
Fab. Ent. Syst.
Degeer. Inf. 4. *p.* 21. *n.* 6.
Schæff. Elem. tab. 117.
—*Icon. tab.* 2. *fig.* 2.

Found in general in moist or sandy places.





P L A T E C C C I X .

P H A L Æ N A C O R Y L I .

NUT-TREE TUSSOCK MOTH.

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R .

Antennæ taper from the base. Wings in general deflexed when at rest. Fly by night.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R .

Wings deflexed greyish : a broad ferruginous space across the anterior wings, marked in the middle with two black points encircled with white.

P H A L Æ N A C O R Y L I : alis deflexis glaucis: fascia ferruginea; puncto nigro albo annulato, thorace variegato.
Linn. Syst. Nat. 2. 823. 50.—*Fn. Sv.* 1123.—*Fab. Ent. Syst. T.* 3. p. 2. p. 444. sp. 114.
Degeer Inf. 1. tab. 18. fig. 4. 5.
Roef. Inf. 1. phal. 2. tab. 58.
Albin. Inf. tab. 90.

Found on the nut-tree in Coombe Wood in the larva state in May : and formed a fine web within the leaves, where it became a pupa. The Moth appeared in July.



PLATE 102.

FRANCIS WILSON'S

Large Horned Owl.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Associated with the large. Young in general somewhat more
 than the other.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Associated with the large. Young in general somewhat more
 than the other. Young in general somewhat more
 than the other.

Associated with the large. Young in general somewhat more
 than the other. Young in general somewhat more
 than the other.

A very common and gentle little species. It is found in the
 mountains of the Alps.



P L A T E C C C X .

P H A L Æ N A V E R N A R I A .

GREEN HOUSE-WIFE MOTH.

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R .

Antennæ taper from the base. Wings in general deflexed when at rest. Fly by night.

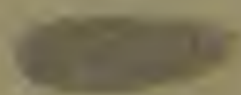
S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R .

Antennæ feathered ; setaceous at the apex. Wings angulated, green, with two equidistant whitish bars across : margin of alternate spots of brown and white.

P H A L Æ N A V E R N A R I A : p e c t i n i c o r n i s a l i s a n g u l a t i s v i r e s c e n t i b u s :
 f r i g i s d u a b u s a l b i s r e p a n d i s , a n t e n n i s a p i c e s e t a c e i s .
Linn. Syst. Nat. 2. 858. 195.—*Fn. Sv.* 1227.
Fab. Ent. Syst. T. 3. p. 2. p. 129. 169. *fp.* 3.

A very common and pretty little species. Is found on the jasmine and honeysuckle.





P L A T E C C C X I .

P H A L Æ N A P R O N U B A .

YELLOW UNDERWING MOTH:

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R .

Antennæ taper from the base. Wings in general deflexed when at rest. Fly by night.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R

AND

S Y N O N Y M S .

Thorax crested. Wings incumbent. First pair variegated brown and grey. Second pair yellow, with a black band near the margin.

P H A L Æ N A P R O N U B A : cristata, alis incumbentibus, posticis rubris, fascia atra submarginali. *Fab. Syst. Ent.* 603. 55.
—*Sp. Inf.* 2. p. 222. 73.

Phalæna pronuba. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 842. 121.—*Fn. Sv.* 1167.

Phalæna antennis setaceis, alis brunneis aut cinereis, posticis luteis, fascia maginali nigra. *Degeer. Inf. Verf. Germ.* 2. 1. 288. 1.

Goed. Inf. 1. tab. 14.

Frisch. Inf. 4. tab. 32.

Ammiral. tab. 8.

Schæff. Icon. tab. 196. fig. 1. 2.

Geoffr. Inf. 2. 146. 76.

The larva of this beautiful, though common Moth, is found in the month of May, feeding on the roots of grafs, &c. &c. ; changes to the pupa, and appears in the winged state in August.



PLATE 100

PLATE 100

PLATE 100

PLATE 100

PLATE 100

PLATE 100

PLATE 100

PLATE 100

PLATE 100

PLATE 100

PLATE 100

PLATE 100

PLATE 100

PLATE 100

PLATE 100

PLATE 100

PLATE 100



P L A T E C C C X I I .

PAPILIO EUPHROSYNE.

PEARL BORDER FRITILLARY BUTTERFLY.

LEPIDOPTERA.

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R .

Antennæ clubbed at the end. Wings erect when at rest. Fly by day.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R

A N D

S Y N O N Y M S .

Wings indented. Upper side fulvous brown with black spots. A border of silver spots on the under side.

PAPILIO EUPHROSYNE: alis dentatis fulvis nigro maculatis: subtus maculis novem argenteis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 786. 214. *Fn. Sv.* 1069.
Fab. Ent. Syst. T. p. 1. p. 147. *sp.* 450.
Geoffr. Inf. 2. 44. II.
Degeer. Inf. 2. tab. 1. fig. 10. II.
Esp. pap. 1. tab. 18. fig. 3.

An elegant species. Is common in woods, and appears in the winged state in May.



PLATE OCCIII.

CANTON MUSEUM

DUBLIN, IRELAND.

GEOFFROY DRUMMOND.

Antennae brownish. Flammae color black. Length of the male
body measured.

MUSCIVORUS MUSCIVORUS.

1842

CANTON MUSEUM.

No wings. Elongated, with antenna brownish and legs
orange and black. Length.

Length of body measured. Flammae color black. Length of the
male body measured.

Length of body measured. Flammae color black. Length of the

male body measured. Flammae color black. Length of the

male body measured. Flammae color black. Length of the

male body measured. Flammae color black. Length of the

male body measured. Flammae color black. Length of the

The Canton Museum is a very fine and valuable collection of
insects. It is the property of the Canton Museum and is
the property of the Canton Museum and is the property of the
Canton Museum and is the property of the Canton Museum.

On the 1st of the month of the year 1842.

P L A T E C C C X I I I .

C A R A B U S N I T E N S .

SHINING CARABUS.

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R .

Antennæ fetaceous. Thorax heart-shaped truncated at the apex.
Elytra margined.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R .

A N D

S Y N O N Y M S .

No wings. Elytra rugged, with several longitudinal ridges, green
margin reddish gold. Legs black.

CARABUS NITENS: apterus elytris porcatus scabris viridibus :
margine aureo, pedibus nigris. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2.
669. 6.—*Fn. Sv.* 185.

Carabus nitens. *Eab. Ent. Syst. T. I. p. 131. sp. 30*

Carabus nitens. *Paykull. Monogr.* 24. 12.

Carabus aureus. *Degeer. Inf.* 4. 94. 9.

Schæff. Icon. tab. 51. fig. 1.

Sulz. Hist. Inf. tab. 7. fig. 3.

The *Carabus nitens* is a very rare and recently discovered species
in Great Britain. It is less uncommon in other parts of Europe,
and especially in Germany, from whence the English collectors are
usually furnished with specimens for their cabinets.

The smallest figure denotes the natural size.





P L A T E CCCXIV.

SPHINX PORCELLUS.

SMALL ELEPHANT HAWK MOTH.

LEPIDOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ thickest in the middle. Wings deflected when at rest.
Fly slow, morning and evening.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings entire, variegated with yellow and purple. Body red,
with white spots on the under side.

SPHINX PORCELLUS: alis integris flavo purpureoque variis, abdomine subtus sanguineo albo punctato. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 801. 18.—*Fn. Sv.* 1090.
Fab. Ent. Syst. 7. 3. p. 1. p. 373. 52.
Roes. Inf. 1. *phal.* 1. tab. 5.
Albin. Inf. tab. 9.
Esp. Inf. 2. tab. 19.
Geoff. Inf. 2. 88. 12.

A specimen of this Insect in the winged state was found in Hyde Park this summer; it is one of the scarcest of the British Sphinges, and was found by Harris many years since in “meadows—Osterly Wood, near Brentford, May 27th.”

The larva is of an uniform dull brown, with three eye-shaped spots on each side, and is furnished with a tail; it feeds on the epilobium, and changes to Chrysalis about the end of July.





P L A T E C C C X V .

RAPHIDIA OPHIOPSIS.

NEUROPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Head depressed or flat. Mouth armed with two teeth, and furnished with four palpi. Three stemmata. Wings deflected. Antennæ long as the thorax, anterior part of which is lengthened out and cylindrical. Tail of the female terminated by a flexible crooked bristle.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Thorax cylindrical; a brown marginal spot on each wing.

RAPHIDIA OPHIOPSIS: thorace cylindrico, alis macula marginali fusca.

RAPHIDIA OPHIOPSIS. *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Raphidia notata. *Fab. Spec. Inf.* 1. p. 402. 106. *sp.* 1.

Roef. Inf. 3. *tab.* 21. *fig.* 67.

Scopoli, Carn. 711.

Schæff. Icon. tab. 95. 1. 2.

———— *Elem. tab.* 107.

We can scarcely conceive what motive induced Fabricius to confound the *Raphidia Ophiopsis* and *notata* as one species in his last work, after having described both with accuracy in his former publication: it appears indeed, that his names were erroneous, and his synonyms misapplied; but it was needless to correct one error by committing another.

The first species of *Raphidiæ* known, was figured in the works of Roefel, *Die Fleine Landbaelſige. Lanlibelle* fig. 6. 7. pl. 21, it was described in the *Fauna Suecica*, by Linnæus, under the specific name *Ophiopsis*; and again in the *Systema Natura* of the same author, with a reference to the only figure of it then extant, that of Roefel. Hence it appears that the true *Raphidia Ophiopsis* of Linnæus, is that figured by this author. In later editions, the works of Sulzer, Schæffer, Geoffroy and Scopoli, were added to the synonyms, but the figures thus quoted, evidently include two species, one with wings perfectly clear, the other having a marginal black spot on each. Linnæus seems to have considered the two as varieties of the same species, but he is evidently mistaken, for the two sexes of both kinds are now clearly ascertained.

Fabricius has followed Linnæus in his *Species Insectorum*, has indiscriminately adopted all the synonyms, and thereby confounded all the figures of the two *Raphidiæ* that have been noticed by authors on European Insects, under the name of *Ophiopsis*: and after this he describes that very species which has spots on the wings as a new and unfigured kind, under the name of *notata*. *Thorace cylindrico alis macula marginali fusca. Habitat in anglia.* Had he referred to the volumes of Roefel, he must have known that his *notata* was the Linnæan *Ophiopsis*, and if either Insect was new, it must certainly be that destitute of spots.

Gmelin in his *Systema Natura* perpetuates the same error; he follows the *Species Insectorum* of Fabricius, and gives the characters thus: “*R. Ophiopsis alis immaculatis. Fab.*” & “*R. notata, alis macula marginali fusca. Fab.*” but whilst the works of Gmelin are preparing for publication, Fabricius alters his opinion; and in the last work. *Syst. Ent. emendet et aucta*, abolishes his specific characters, and merely says there is no difference between his former species “*Raphidia notata, nullo modo distincta.*” *Fab. Ent. Syst. T. 2. p. 99.*

As we have all the species described by those authors before us, we shall endeavour to restore them to order, and that by retaining the former descriptions of Fabricius, changing the names, and dividing the synonyms, for both are sufficiently characteristic; that with marginal spots is figured by Roefel, Schæffer and Scopoli, and the immaculated or clear-winged kind by Geoffroy and Sulzer. The first we deem the true *R. Ophiopsis*, and the latter as a distinct insect, which may be called the *Raphidia Immaculata* with propriety.

Both species of this singular creature are extremely rare. Geoffroy, speaking of the unspotted kind, says he never found it but twice, and then in woods*. The larva is unknown; in the pupa state it is furnished with legs, and runs fast.

* Geoffroy *Histoire des Insectes*.





P L A T E C C C X V I .

P H A L Æ N A G O N O N S T I G M A .

S C A R C E V A P O U R E R M O T H .

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R .

Antennæ taper from the base. Wings in general deflexed when at rest. Fly by night.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R

A N D

S Y N O N Y M S .

Wings incumbent, brown. Two white spots on the first wings; one placed on the anterior, and the other nearly opposite, on the posterior margin. Female without wings.

P H A L Æ N A G O N O N S T I G M A : acis incumbentibus fuscis: maculis duabus albis oppositis, foemina aptera. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 826. 57.—*Fab. Ent. Syst. T.* 3. p. 1. p. 477. sp. 217.

Roef. Inf. 1. phal. 2. tab. 40.

Albin. Inf. tab. 90.

The *Phalæna Gononstigma*, and *Phalæna Antiqua* are very similar both in the larva and winged state, as well as in the extraordinary appearance of the apterous female. Hence former collectors of English insects denominated them trivially the Scarce and Common Vapourer Moths. It is evident from those allusive names, that the latter

latter was more frequently taken than the other ; at this time Phalæna Antiqua is found very common, but the latter so rarely, that we never met with it, in the winged state, till this summer.

Once found the larva on an oak in Coombe Wood, Surry, but it died soon after.

47





P L A T E C C C X V I I .

P H A L Æ N A P E R S I C A R I Æ .

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R .

Antennæ taper from the base. Wings in general deflexed when at rest. Fly by night.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R

A N D

S Y N O N Y M S .

Thorax crested, wings deflexed, dark and clouded. A white kidney-shaped spot, with a yellow lunar pupil in the middle on each.

P H A L Æ N A P E R S I C A R I Æ : crista alis deflexis fusco nebulosis: stigmatate reniformi albo; pupilla lunari flava. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 847. 142.—*Fn. Suec.* 1208.
Geoff. Inf. 2. 157. 94.
Anmir. Inf. tab. 157.
Roef. Inf. I. phal. 2. tab. 30.

A very common insect; and is often observed near fruit trees.





P L A T E C C C X V I I I .

P H A L Æ N A D I D A C T Y L U S .

BIFID-WING PLUME MOTH.

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R .

Antennæ taper from the base. Wings in general deflexed when at rest. Fly by night.

* Alucita. *Linn.*

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R

A N D

S Y N O N Y M S .

Wings divided into plumes, brown, barred with white. Anterior wings consists of two feathers, posterior pair of three.

P H A L Æ N A D I D A C T Y L U S : alis fissis fuscis: strigis albis anticis bifidis, posticis tripartitis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 899. 454.—*Fn. Sv.* 1453.

Pterophorus Didactylus. *Fab. Ent. Syst. T.* 3. p. 2. p. 345. *sp.* 200.
Geoff. Inf. 2. 92. 2.
Wien. Verz. 145. 2.
Schæff. Icon. tab. 93. fig. 7.
Elem. tab. 104.

The larva of this very singular creature is said to feed on the convolvulus and *Geo rivali*. We have considered it as one of the scarcest species of the Plume-Moths found in this country: our specimen was taken in Epping Forest, in June. It is a most beautiful object for the microscope,



PLANT SOCIETY

1888-1889

1889-1890

1890-1891

1891-1892

1892-1893

1893-1894

1894-1895

1895-1896

1896-1897

1897-1898

1898-1899

1899-1900

1900-1901

1901-1902

1902-1903

1903-1904

1904-1905

1905-1906

1906-1907

1907-1908



P L A T E C C C X I X .

S P H I N X L O T I .

FIVE SPOT BURNET SPHINX.

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R .

Antennæ thickest in the middle. Wings deflected when at rest.
Fly slow, morning and evening.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R

A N D

S Y N O N Y M S .

Anterior wings greenish, with five red spots. Posterior wings red,
bordered with fine blue.

ZYGÆNA LOTI : alis anticis viridibus : punctis quinque rubris,
posticis sanguineis : limbo cyaneo. *Fab. Ent. Syst.*
T. 3. p. 2. p. 387. sp. 5.

SPHINX LOTI. *Wien. Verz. 45. 3.*

Schæff. Icon. tab. 16. fig. 6. 7.

Sphinx Lonicerae. *Esp. Inf. 2. tab. 24. fig. 1.*

This beautiful little species may be easily confounded with the
Sphinx Filipendula, figured in the sixth plate of this work ; its ge-
neral resemblance is striking, and it differs chiefly in the number of
red spots that adorn the superior wings. Sphinx Filipendula has in-
variably six spots on each wing, and the latter as constantly only five.

Some

Some readers may be inclined to deem it a mere variety of the fort, from its general appearance, but it will be perceived by the synonyms quoted above, that all the continental writers on the subject admit it as a distinct species ; nor can we for a moment hesitate to agree in the same opinion.

It is rare in this country, and the larva unknown, or at least is undescribed.



PLATE THREE-

PLATE THREE

PLATE THREE

PLATE THREE

PLATE THREE

PLATE THREE

PLATE THREE

PLATE THREE

PLATE THREE

PLATE THREE

PLATE THREE

PLATE THREE



P L A T E CCCXX.

PAPILIO JANIRA.

MEADOW BROWN BUTTERFLY,

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ clubbed at the end. Wings erect when at rest. Fly by day.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings dentated above, brown beneath, first pair yellowish, with a black eye-shaped mark, second pair brownish, with two smaller eye-spots.

PAPILIO JANIRA: alis dentatis fuscis; anticis subtus luteis; ocello utrinque unico, posticis subtus punctis tribus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 744. 156.—*Fn. Sv.* 1053.—*Fab. Ent. Syst.* 3. p. 1. 241. 752. *Schæff. Icon. tab.* 273. fig. 1. 2. 5. 6.—*Geoff. Inf.* 2. 49. 17.

♀ PAPILIO JURTINA: alis dentatis fuscis: anticis supra litura flava ocello utrinque unico. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 774. 155.—*Fn. Sv.* 152. *Roeff. Inf.* 3. tab. 34. fig. 7. 8.

Linnæus described the two sexes of this Butterfly as distinct Species under the names of Janira and Jurtina. The first is the male and the latter the female insect.

The larva is hairy, green, with a lateral white line and bifid tail, and feeds on grafs. It is very common in the winged state, frequenting meadows, &c. whence it is called the Meadow Brown Butterfly.



PLATE THREE

Fig. 1.

CHRYSOLOITE

Crystal

CHRYSOLOITE

Various specimens of chrysoleite showing various forms of the crystal.

SPINEL

Fig. 2.

SPINEL

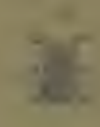
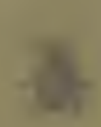
Fig. 2. Shows the various forms of spinel crystals.

Crystals of spinel showing various forms of the crystal.

Crystals of spinel showing various forms of the crystal.

Crystals of spinel showing various forms of the crystal.

We have frequently observed the spinel crystals in various forms of the crystal, which is probably due to the presence of a very small amount of iron in the spinel. This is the case with the spinel crystals, and it is possible that the spinel crystals are also present in the spinel.



P L A T E C C C X X I .

F I G . I . I .

C H R Y S O M E L A C O R Y L I .

C O L E O P T E R A .

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R .

Antennæ composed of globular articulations which become larger towards the ends.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R

A N D

S Y N O N Y M S .

Black. Thorax and wing-cases testaceous brown, without spots.

C H R Y S O M E L A C O R Y L I : *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. p. 598. 88.—*Fn. Suec.* 555.

Cryptocephalus. *Gmel. Linn. Syst. Nat. T. 1.* p. 6. 1704. *fp.* 28.

C R Y P T O C E P H A L U S C O R Y L I : niger, thorace elytrisq̄ue testaceis immaculatis. *Fab. Spec. Inf.* 1. p. 142. n. 24.

We have frequently observed this species amongst the Insects of Germany, where it is probably not uncommon. In England it is very rare, having been found only by the Rev. John Burrel of Letherinfet, near Holt, Norfolk. In one sex the thorax is red, in the other black.

F I G. II. II.

CHRYSOMELA SERICEA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Bluish green. Antennæ black.

CHRYSOMELA SERICEA. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. p. 598. n. 86.—*Fn. Sv.* 554.Cryptocephalus. *Gmel. Linn. Syst.* 1. p. 6. p. 1706. *Sp.* 43.Cryptocephalus sericeus: viridi-cæruleus antennis nigris. *Fab.**Sp. Inf.* 1. p. 143. n. 32.

 Found in June.





P L A T E C C C X X I I .

F I G . I . I .

P A P I L I O A L S U S .

L E P I D O P T E R A .

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R .

Antennæ clubbed at the end. Wings in general erect when at rest. Fly by day.

Plebeii rurales.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R .

Wings entire brown, without spots; beneath grey, with a row of eye-shaped spots.

HESPERIA ALSUS: alis integerrimis fuscis immaculatis subtus cinereis, striga punctorum ocellatorum. *Fab. Ent. Syst. T. 3. p. 1. p. 295. 125. Schæff. Icon. 2. tab. 165. fig. 1. 2.*

This pretty Insect is found late in June. Its larva is unknown.

F I G. II. II.

PAPILIO IDAS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings entire brown. An equal marginal row of red spots both on the upper and under side. A black spot in the middle of the anterior wings.

PAPILIO IDAS : alis integris fuscis, fascia marginali utrinque rubromaculata, anticis macula media nigra.

This insect must not be confounded with the *Papilio Idas* of Linnæus. The Linnæan *P. Idas* is evidently the female of *P. Argus*, a circumstance unknown to that author, who considers them as a distinct species from their very dissimilar appearance. In one sex the upper surface is brown, and in the other a fine blue; this is not, however, peculiar to the *P. Argus*, for several of the *Papilio* tribe known amongst English collectors by the trivial name *Blues* differ in the same manner.

We suspect that our Insect has not been described by any author; it is certainly unnoticed by Fabricius in his last System of Entomology, and the specific name *Idas* omitted. This name is therefore preferred for our Insect, which seems to approach nearer to the female *Argus* described by Linnæus as *Idas*, than to any other. Found in May.





*



PLATE XXXIII

PLATE XXXIII

PLATE XXXIII

PLATE XXXIII

PLATE XXXIII

PLATE XXXIII

PLATE XXXIII

PLATE XXXIII

PLATE XXXIII

PLATE XXXIII

PLATE XXXIII

P L A T E C C C X X I I I .

S C A R A B Æ U S L U R I D U S .

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R .

Antennæ terminate in a club, which is divided longitudinally into laminæ or plates.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R

A N D

S Y N O N Y M S .

Scutellum, thorax and head black. Wing-veins pale brown, striated, and somewhat tessellated with linear black marks.

S C A R A B Æ U S L U R I D U S : scutellatus capite tuberculato ater, elytris griseis nigro striatis. *Fab. Ent. Syst. T. 1. p. 29. Sp. 91.*

S C A R A B Æ U S L U R I D U S . *Oliv. Inf. 1. 3. 90. 100. tab. 18. fig. 68. and tab. 26. fig. 168.*

Scarabæus tessellatus. *Myll. Zool. Dan. Fabl. Coleopt. 2. tab. 18. fig. 3.*

Fabricius describes this species from a specimen in the cabinet of Sir J. Banks, and notes its *habitat* England. From this circumstance we may infer that it is not common in other countries, though we are certain it is a native of Denmark and Germany.





P L A T E CCCXXIV.

P H A L Æ N A S P O N S A .

CRIMSON UNDERWING MOTH.

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R .

Antennæ fetaceous. Wing deflexed when at rest. Fly by night.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R

AND

S Y N O N Y M S .

Thorax crested. Anterior wings greyish, undulated, spotted with brown. Posterior pair crimson, with two black bars across. Abdomen grey.

P H A L Æ N A S P O N S A : crista, alis planis cinerascensibus fusco undulatis: posticis rubris; fasciis duabus nigris, abdomine undique cinereo. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 841. 118. *Roef. Inf.* 4. tab. 19.

In the description of *Phalæna Nupta*, we have offered some remarks on the *Sponsa*, *Nupta*, and *Pacta* of Linnæus and Fabricius; and have only to add in this place, that an accurate figure of *P. Pacta* is given in *Fuesl. Archiv.* tab. 15. fig. 3. This figure is smaller than the species found in Great Britain, and in particular has the upper surface of the abdomen crimson, as authors have described it.

The

The Synonyms of the three species, as they stand in the works of Linnæus and Fabricius, are very incorrect. We venture to retain that to Roefel's plate, vol. 4. t. 19. in which the larva we have figured is given.

The Caterpillars feed on the tops of the highest Oaks, change to the pupa state in June, and appears a winged Insect early in the month following.

L I N N Æ A N I N D E X

T O

V O L. IX.

COLEOPTERA.

				Plate	Fig.
Scarabæus luridus	-	-	-	322	
Chryfomela coryli	-	-	-	321	1.
———— fericea	-	-	-	321	2.
Cerambyx oculatus	-	-	-	305	
Cicindela riparia	-	-	-	301	
Dytiscus punctatus	-	-	-	303	
Carabus nitens	-	-	-	313	
Staphilinus Erythropterus	-	-	-	308	

HEMIPTERA.

Cimex bicolor	-	-	-	-	297
---------------	---	---	---	---	-----

LEPIDOPTERA.

Papilio Cardui	-	-	-	-	292
———— Janira	-	-	-	-	320
———— Jurtina	-	-	-	-	320
———— Aglaja	-	-	-	-	302

Papilio

I N D E X.

	Plate	Fig.
Papilio Euphrosyne	-	-
———— Comma	-	-
———— Alfus	-	-
———— Idas	-	-
Sphinx Pinastris	-	-
———— Porcellus	-	-
———— Loti	-	-
Phalæna Populi	-	-
———— gonostigma	-	-
———— roboris	-	-
———— perficariæ	-	-
———— sponfa	-	-
———— pronuba	-	-
———— Coryli	-	-
———— triplacia	-	-
———— absinthii	-	-
———— Quadra	-	-
———— Ulmata	-	-
———— marginata	-	-
———— prunaria	-	-
———— vernaria	-	-
———— didactylus	-	-
	312	
	295	
	322	1. 1.
	322	2. 2.
	296	
	214	
	319	
	307	
	316	
	299	
	317	
	324	
	311	
	309	
	298	
	304	
	306	
	293	1.
	293	2.
	293	3.
	310	
	318	

NEUROPTERA.

Raphidia Ophiopsis	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	315	

DIPTERA.

Tipula pomonæ	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	300	
Musca solstitialis	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	294	

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

TO

V O L. IX.

	Plate	Fig.
Abfinthii, Phalæna, Wormwood Moth	-	304
Aglaja, Papilio, Silver Spot Fritillary Butterfly	-	302
Alfus, Papilio	- - - -	322
bicolor, Cimex, black and white Field Bug	-	297
Cardui, Papilio, Painted Lady Butterfly	-	392
Comma, Papilio, Pearl Skipper Butterfly	-	295
Coryli, Phalæna, Nut-tree Tuffock	- -	309
Didactylus, Phalæna, bifid-wing Plume Moth	-	318
Erythropterus, Staphilinus	- -	308
Euphrosyne, Papilio, Pearl Border Fritillary } Butterfly - - - - }	-	312
gonostigma, Phalæna, Scarce Vapourer	-	316
Janira, Papilio, Meadow Brown Moth	-	320
Idas, Papilio	- - - -	323
Jurtina, Papilio	- - - -	320
Loti, Sphinx, Five Spot Burnet Moth	- -	319
marginata, Phalæna	- - - -	293
nitens, Scarabæus, Shining Carabus	-	313
oculatus, Cerambyx	- - - -	305
ophiopsis, Raphidia	- - - -	315
perficariæ, Phalæna	- - - -	317
pinastris, Sphinx. Pine Hawk Moth	-	296
pomonæ, Tipula	- - - -	300
populi, Phalæna, December Moth	- -	307
porcellus, Sphinx, Small Elephant, Hawk } Moth - - - - }	-	314

pronuba,

I N D E X.

	Plate	Fig.
pronuba, Phalæna, Yellow Underwing Moth	311	
prunaria, Phalæna, Female Orange Moth	293	3.
2. punctatus, Dytiscus, Two-spot Boat Beetle	303	
Quadra, Phalæna, Spotted Footman Moth -	306	
riparia, Cicindela - - -	301	
roboris, Phalæna - - -	299	
folstitialis, Musca - - -	294	
Sponsa, Phalæna, Crimson Underwing Moth	324	
triplacia, Phalæna, Spectacle Moth -	298	
Ulmata, Phalæna, Scarce Elm Moth -	293	1.
Vernaria, Phalæna, Green Housewife Moth	310	

This Day is Published,
AS A COMPANION
TO THE
HISTORY OF BRITISH INSECTS,
Price Two Shillings and Sixpence each NUMBER, of an entirely new, and
elegantly finished Work,
To be continued Monthly,

THE
NATURAL HISTORY
OF
BRITISH BIRDS;

OR, A
SELECTION OF THE MOST RARE, BEAUTIFUL, AND INTERESTING
BIRDS
WHICH INHABIT THIS COUNTRY:

THE DESCRIPTIONS FROM THE
SYSTEMA NATURÆ OF LINNÆUS:

WITH
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS,
EITHER ORIGINAL, OR COLLECTED FROM THE LATEST
AND MOST ESTEEMED

ENGLISH ORNITHOLOGISTS;

AND EMBELLISHED WITH
FIGURES,
DRAWN, ENGRAVED, AND COLOURED FROM THE ORIGINAL SPECIMENS.

BY E. DONOVAN.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR; AND FOR F. AND C. RIVINGTON,
No. 62, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD. 1798.

CONDITIONS.

- I. **T**HIS Work will be comprised in Sixty-two Numbers, *Price Two Shillings and Six-pence each Number.*
- II. Two Plates will be given in each Number. They will be taken on WHATMAN'S Superfine Wove, or Vellum Drawing Paper, and *finished in a peculiar Style of Elegance, from Original Specimens now in the Collection of the AUTHOR.*
The Letter Prefs will be on the finest Wove Printing Paper, and Hot-pressed.
- III. An Index will be given in every twelfth Number; and the Work will form Five handsome Volumes in Royal Octavo.

ADDRESS.

THE liberal Patronage with which the HISTORY of BRITISH INSECTS has been honoured, has induced the Proprietors to extend their Views, and respectfully to solicit the Encouragement of the Public to a further Display of the Natural Productions of our Native Country. They have determined, under the Title of a NATURAL HISTORY OF BRITISH BIRDS, to produce an elegantly finished Collection of Plates of the most interesting among those which inhabit this Country. This Work will be an handsome Companion to their ENTOMOLOGY; and, to render it an acceptable Acquisition, as well to the Man of Science as the Amateur of Natural History, the Linnæan Descriptions will be united with other Information.

This Design cannot, it is hoped, fail to meet with public Approbation and Encouragement; for though there are already several valuable Works including this Division of Zoology, yet they are of such Expence as to exclude all Purchasers except the very Affluent; while this will offer to a much more general Class of Readers an elegant NATURAL HISTORY OF BRITISH BIRDS.

The Proprietors being resolved to execute the Work with Accuracy and Elegance, have, at a very considerable Expence, collected the living, or preserved Specimens of all the BIRDS intended for the Publication, whence the Figures will be drawn, engraved, and coloured.

In the first Contemplation of this Work, the Proprietors intended to have produced a complete Illustration of all the Birds that inhabit this Island, amounting together to more than 250 Subjects: But considering the Extent of such a Production, they have since preferred giving Figures only of those that are most remarkable, beautiful, or rare: Their Subscribers having, however, after its Completion, been disposed to offer further Encouragement, a concise SUPPLEMENT will be added.

The Proprietors, though well assured that they might say much more in Praise of the proposed Execution of this Work, without exceeding the Truth, will not hazard the Appearance of Exaggeration. They prefer the Approbation which will undoubtedly attend the actual Merit of Performance, to any Eagerness of Expectation in the Public which their Promises might raise.

N. B. The whole Work, being printed off, may be had complete, in five Volumes. Price in Boards, 7l. 15s.

